

## THR

He shall spend mine honour with his shame,  
As *thrifless* sons their scraping fathers gold. *Shakespeare.*  
*THRIFTY*, *adj.* [from *thrift*.]  
1. Frugal; sparing; not profuse; not lavish.  
Though some men do, as do they would,  
Let *thrift* do, as do they should. *Tusser.*  
Nature never lends  
The smallest scruple of her excellence,  
But like a *thrifty* goddess she determines  
Herself the glory of a creditor,  
Thanks and all. *Shakespeare.*  
Left he should neglect his studies  
Like a young heir, the *thrifty* goddess,  
For fear young master should be spoiled,  
Would use him like a younger child. *Swift.*  
I am glad he has so much youth and vigour left, of which  
he hath not been *thrifty*; but wonder he has no more discre-  
tion. *Swift.*  
2. Well-husbanded.  
I have five hundred crowns,  
The *thrifty* hire I fav'd under your father. *Shakespeare.*  
To *THRILL*, *v. a.* [pyrhan. Saxon; *drilla*, Swedish.] To  
pierce; to bore; to penetrate; to drill.  
The cruel word her tender heart to *thrill'd*,  
That sudden cold did run through every vein,  
And formy horror all her senses fill'd  
With dying fit, that down she fell for pain. *Fairy Qu.*  
He pierced through his chafed chest  
With *thrilling* point of deadly iron brand,  
And lanc'd his lordly heart. *Fairy Qu. b. i.*  
A servant that he bred, *thrill'd* with remorse,  
Oppos'd against the act; bending his sword  
To his great master. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
Nature, that heard such found,  
Beneath the hollow round  
Of Cynthia's feat, the airy region *thrilling*,  
Now was almost won,  
To think her part was done. *Milton.*  
To *THRILL*, *v. n.*  
1. To have the quality of piercing.  
The knight his *thrilling* spear again assay'd,  
In his bristled body to embolden. *Fairy Qu. b. i.*  
With that, one of his *thrilling* darts he threw,  
Headed with ire and vengeable despote. *Fairy Qu. b. ii.*  
2. To pierce or wound the ear with a sharp sound.  
The piteous maiden, careful, comfortless,  
Does throw out *thrilling* thrills, and shrieking cries. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
3. To feel a sharp tingling sensation.  
To seek sweet safety out,  
In vaults and prisons; and to *thrill* and shake,  
Ev'n at the crying of our nation's crow,  
Thinking his voice an armed Englishman. *Shakespeare.*  
Art thou not horribly afraid? Doth not thy blood *thrill* at  
it? *Shakespeare. Henry IV. p. i.*  
4. To pass with a tingling sensation.  
A faint cold fear *thrills* through my veins,  
That almost freezes up the heat of life. *Shakespeare.*  
A sudden horror chill  
Ran through each nerve, and *thrill'd* in every vein. *Addison.*  
To *THRIVE*, *v. n.* *pret. thrive*, and sometimes less properly  
*thrived*, *part. thriven*. [Of this word there is found no satis-  
factory etymology: in the northern dialect they use *thridden*,  
*to make grow*; perhaps *thrive* was the original word, from  
*thras*, *thrandick*, *to encrease*.] To prosper; to grow rich; to  
advance in any thing desired.  
He came forth with his clowns horst on poor cart-jades,  
and so furnished, that if this be thrift, I with my subjects  
never *thrive*. *Sidney.*  
The better thou *thrive'st*, the gladder am I. *Tusser.*  
If lord Percy *thrive* not, ere the king  
Dismiss his power, he means to visit us. *Shakespeare.*  
It grew amongst bushes, where commonly plants do not  
*thrive*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 620.*  
They by vices *thrive*,  
Sail on smooth seas, and at their port arrive. *Sandys.*  
O son! why fit we here, each other viewing  
Idly, while Satan, our great author, *thrives*  
In other worlds, and happier feat provides  
For us, his offspring dear? *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*  
Those who have resolved upon the *thriving* sort of piety,  
seldom embark all their hopes in one bottom. *Decay of Piety.*  
A careful shepherd not only turns his flock into a common  
pasture, but with particular advertence observes the *thriving*  
of every one. *Decay of Piety.*  
Growth is of the very nature of some things: to be and  
to *thrive* is all one with them; and they know no middle  
season between their spring and their fall. *South's Sermon.*  
Experience'd age in deep despair was lost,  
To see the rebel *thrive*, the loyal cross. *Dryden.*  
Seldom a *thriving* man turns his land into money to make  
the greater advantage. *Locke.*

## THR

The *thriven* calves in meads their food forsake,  
And render their sweet souls before the piteous rack. *Dryden's Virgil.*  
A little hope—but I have none.  
On air the poor camellions *thrive*,  
Deny'd ev'n that my love can live. *Granville.*  
Such a care hath always been taken of the city charities,  
that they have *thriven* and prospered gradually from their in-  
fancy, down to this very day. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
In the fat age of pleasure, wealth and ease,  
Sprung the rank weed, and *thrive'd* with large increase. *Pope's Essay on Criticism.*  
Diligence and humility is the way to *thrive* in the riches  
of the understanding, as well as in gold. *Watts's Logic.*  
*THRIVER*, *n. f.* [from *thrive*.] One that prospers; one that  
grows rich.  
He had so well improved that little stock his father left, as  
he was like to prove a *thriver* in the end. *Hayward.*  
*THRIVINGLY*, *adv.* [from *thriving*.] In a prosperous way.  
*THRO'*, contracted by barbarians from *through*.  
What thanks can wretched fugitives return,  
Who scatter'd *thro'* the world in exile mourn. *Dryden.*  
*THROAT*, *n. f.* [Sporce, *thorax*, Saxon.]  
1. The forepart of the neck; the passages of nutriment and  
breath.  
The gold, I give thee, will I melt and pour  
Down thy ill-uttering *throat*. *Shakespeare.*  
Wherefore could I not pronounce, amen?  
I had most need of blessing, and amen  
Stuck in my *throat*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
2. The main road of any place.  
Her honour, and her courage try'd,  
Calm and intrepid in the very *throat*  
Of sulphurous war, on Teniers dreadful field. *Thomson.*  
3. To cut the *THROAT*. To murder; to kill by violence.  
These bred up amongst the Englishmen, when they be-  
come kern, are made more fit to cut their *throats*. *Spenser.*  
A trumpeter that was made prisoner, when the soldiers  
were about to cut his *throat*, says, why should you kill a man  
that kills nobody? *L'Estrange.*  
*THROATPIPE*, *n. f.* [*throat* and *pipe*.] The wealon; the wind-  
pipe.  
*THROATWORT*, *n. f.* [*throat* and *wort*.] A plant.  
The *throatwort* hath a funnel-shaped flower, consisting of  
one leaf, and cut into several parts at the top, whose emble-  
ment becomes a membranaceous fruit, often triangular, and  
divided into three cells, full of small seeds. *Miller.*  
To *THROB*, *v. n.* [from *Sopseis*, *Minheto* and *Junius*; form-  
ed in imitation of the sound, *skimmer*; perhaps contracted  
from *throw up*.]  
1. To heave; to beat; to rise as the breast with sorrow or  
distress.  
Here may his head live on my *throbbing* breast. *Shakespeare.*  
My heart *throbs* to know one thing: *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
Shall Banquo's issue ever reign?  
'Twas the clash of swords; my troubled heart  
Is so cast down, and sunk amidst its sorrows,  
It *throbs* with fear, and akes at every found. *Addison.*  
How that warm'd me! How my *throbbing* heart  
Leapt to the image of my father's joy,  
When you shou'd strain me in your folding arms. *Smith.*  
2. To beat; to palpitate.  
In the depending office there was a *throbbing* of the arte-  
rial blood, as in an aneurism, the blood being choked in  
by the contused flesh. *Wiseeman's Surgery.*  
*THROB*, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Heave; beat; stroke of pal-  
pitation.  
She sigh'd from bottom of her wounded breast,  
And after many bitter *throbs* did throw,  
With lips full pale, and fault'ring tongue oppress'd. *Fa. Qu.*  
Thou talk'st like one who never felt  
Th' impatient *throbs* and longings of a soul,  
That pants and reaches after distant good. *Addison's Cato.*  
*THROE*, *n. f.* [from *thropian*, *to suffer*, Saxon.]  
1. The pain of travail; the anguish of bringing children: it is  
likewise written *throes*.  
Lucina lent not me her bed,  
But took me in my *throes*. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*  
My womb pregnant, and now excessive grown,  
Prodigious motion felt and useful *throes*. *Milton.*  
Not knowing 'twas my labour, I complain  
Of sudden shootings, and of grinding pains,  
My *throes* come thicker and my cries increase'd. *Dryden.*  
Reflect on that day, when earth shall be again in travail  
with her sons, and at one fruitful *throes* bring forth all the  
generations of learned and unlearned, noble and ignoble  
dust. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
2. An extreme agony; the final and mortal struggle.  
O man! have mind of that most bitter *throes*,  
For as the tree does fall so lies it ever low. *Fairy Qu.*  
To ease them of their griefs,  
Their fears of hostile strokes, their aches, losses, Their

## THR

Their pangs of love, with other incident *throes*,  
That nature's fragile vessel doth sustain  
In life's uncertain voyage, I will do  
Some kindness to them. *Shakespeare. Timon of Athens.*  
To *THROE*, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in agonies.  
The setting of thine eye and cheek proclaim a birth,  
Which *throes* thee much to yield. *Shakespeare. Tem. 1st.*  
*THROE*, *n. f.* [*thronus*, Lat. *throne*.]  
1. A royal seat; the seat of a king.  
Boundless intemperance hath been  
Th' untimely emptying of the happy *throne*,  
And full of many kings. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
Th' eternal father from his *throne* beheld  
Their multitude. *Milton.*  
Stonchenge once thought a temple, you have found  
A *throne* where kings were crown'd. *Dryden.*  
2. The seat of a bishop.  
In those times the bishops preached on the steps of the  
altar standing, having not as yet assumed the state of a *throne*.  
*Atterbury's Sermons.*  
To *THRONED*, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enthrone; to set on  
a royal seat.  
They have, as who have not, whom their great stars  
*thron'd* and set high! *Shakespeare.*  
True image of the father, whether *thron'd*  
In the bosom of bliss and light of light,  
Conceiving or remote from heav'n, enshrin'd  
In dusky tabernacle and human form. *Milton.*  
O prince! O chief of many *throned* powers. *Milton.*  
*Thron'd* in glass and nam'd is Caroline. *Pope.*  
*THRONIC*, *n. f.* [Saxon, from *þrungan*, *to press*.] A  
croud; a multitude pressing against each other.  
Let us on heaps go offer up our lives:  
We are enow yet living in the field,  
To smother up the English in our *throns*. *Shakespeare.*  
A *throng*  
Of thick short fobs in thundering volleys float,  
And roll themselves over her lubrick throat  
In panting murmurs. *Crashaw.*  
This book, the image of his mind,  
Will make his name not hard to find.  
I with the *throng* of great and good  
Made it less easily understood. *Waller.*  
With studious thought observ'd th' illustrious *throng*,  
In nature's order as they pass'd along;  
Their names, their fates. *Dryden's Æn.*  
To *THRONIC*, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To croud; to come in  
tumultuous multitudes.  
I have seen  
The dumb men *throng* to see him, and the blind  
To hear him speak. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
His mother could not longer bear the agitations of so many  
passions as *throng'd* upon her, but fell upon his neck, crying  
out, my son. *Tatler, N. 55.*  
To *THRONIC*, *v. a.* To oppress or incommode with crowds or  
tumults.  
I'll say, thou hast gold:  
Thou wilt be *throng'd* too shortly. *Shakespeare.*  
The multitude *throng* thee and press thee. *Luke viii. 45.*  
All access was *throng'd*, the gates  
Thick swarm'd. *Milton.*  
*THROSTLE*, *n. f.* [Sporce, Saxon.] The thrush; a small  
singing bird.  
The *throstle* with his note so true,  
The wren with little quill. *Shakespeare.*  
The black-bird and *throstle* with their melodious voices bid  
welcome to the cheerful spring. *Waller's Angler.*  
*THROTTLE*, *n. f.* [from *throat*.] The windpipe.  
At the upper extreme it hath no larynx or *throttle* to qua-  
lity the found. *Erasmus's Vulgar Errors.*  
To *THROTTLE*, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To choke; to suf-  
focate; to kill by stopping the breath.  
I have seen them shiver and look pale,  
Make periods in the midst of sentences,  
*Throttle* their practis'd accents in their fears,  
And, in conclusion, dumbly have broke off. *Shakespeare.*  
As when Anteus in Italia strove  
With Jove's Alcides, and off soild still rore,  
Receiving from his mother earth new strength,  
Fresh from his fall and fiercer grapple join'd,  
*Throttled* at length in th' air, expir'd and fell. *Milton.*  
His throat half *throttled* with corrupted phlegm,  
And breathing through his jaws a belching steam. *Dryden.*  
The *throttling* quintey 'tis my star appoints,  
And rheumatism I lend to rack the joints. *Dryden.*  
*Throttle* thyself with an ell of fringed tape,  
For thou hast not a groat to atone for a rape. *Swift.*  
*THROVE*, the pretense of *thrive*.  
England never *throve* so well, nor was there ever brought  
into England so great an increase of wealth since. *Locke.*  
*THROUGH*, *prep.* [Saxon; Dutch; *durch*, Ger-  
man.]

## THR

1. From end to end of.  
He hath been so successful with common heads, that he  
hath led their belief *through* all the works of nature. *Brown.*  
A simplicity shines *through* all he writes. *Dryden.*  
Fame of th' asserted sea *through* Europe blown,  
Made France and Spain ambitious of his love. *Dryden.*  
2. Noting passage.  
*Through* the gate of iv'ry he dismiss'd  
His valiant offspring. *Dryden's Æn.*  
The same thing happened when I removed the prism out  
of the sun's light, and looking *through* it upon the hole shin-  
ing by the light of the clouds beyond it. *Newton.*  
3. By transmittion.  
*Through* these hands this science has pass'd with great ap-  
plause. *Temple.*  
Material things are presented only *through* their senses;  
they have a real influx on these, and all real knowledge of  
material things is conveyed into the understanding *through*  
these senses. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*  
4. By means of.  
The strong *through* pleasure soonest falls, the weak *through*  
smart. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
Something you may deserve of him *through* me. *Shak.*  
By much slothfulness the building decayeth, and *through*  
idleness of the hands the house droppeth *through*. *Ecclesi. x.*  
You will not make this a general rule to debar such from  
preaching the gospel, as have *through* infirmity fallen. *Whitgift.*  
Some *through* ambition, or *through* thirst of gold,  
Have slain their brothers, and their country sold. *Dryden.*  
To him, to him, 'tis giv'n  
Passion, and care, and anguish to destroy:  
*Through* him soft peace and plenitude of joy  
Perpetual o'er the world redeem'd shall flow. *Prior.*  
*THROUGH*, *adv.*  
1. From one end or side to the other.  
You'd be so lean, that blasts of January  
Would blow you *through* and *through*. *Shakespeare.*  
Inquire how metal may be tinged *through* and *through*, and  
with what, and into what colours? *Bacon.*  
Pointed satire runs him *through* and *through*. *Oldham.*  
To understand the mind of him that writ, is to read the  
whole letter *through*, from one end to the other. *Locke.*  
2. To the end of any thing.  
Every man brings such a degree of this light into the  
world with him, that though it cannot bring him to heaven,  
yet it will carry him so far, that if he follows it faithfully he  
shall meet with another light, which shall carry him quite  
*through*. *South's Sermons.*  
*THROUGHED*, *adj.* [*through* and *bred*, commonly *through-  
bred*.] Completely educated; completely taught.  
A *through-bred* soldier weighs all present circumstances and  
all possible contingents. *Grew's Cosmol.*  
*THROUGHLIGHTED*, *adj.* [*through* and *light*.] Lighted on both  
sides.  
That the best pieces be placed where are the fewest lights;  
therefore not only rooms windowed on both ends, called  
*throughlights*, but with two or more windows on the same  
side are enemies to this art. *Watson's Architecture.*  
*THROUGHLY*, *adv.* [from *through*.] It is commonly written  
*throughly*, as coming from *through*.  
1. Completely; fully; entirely; wholly.  
The fight so *throughly* him dismiss'd,  
That nought but death before his eyes he saw. *Spenser.*  
Rice must be *throughly* boiled in respect of its hardness. *Bac.*  
No less wisdom than what made the world can *throughly*  
understand so vast a design. *Tillotson.*  
2. Without reserve; sincerely.  
Though it be somewhat singular for men truly and *throughly*  
to live up to the principles of their religion, yet singularity in  
this is a singular commendation. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
*THROUGHOUT*, *prep.* [*through* and *out*.] Quite *through*; in  
every part of.  
Thus it fareth even clean *throughout* the whole controversy  
about that discipline which is so earnestly urged. *Hooker.*  
There followed after the defeat an avoiding of all Spanish  
forces *throughout* Ireland. *Bacon.*  
O for a clap of thunder, as loud  
As to be heard *throughout* the universe,  
To tell the world the fact, and to applaud it. *B. Johnson.*  
Impartially inquire how we have behaved ourselves *through-  
out* the course of this long war. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
*THROUGHOUT*, *adv.* Everywhere; in every part.  
Subdue it, and *throughout* dominion hold  
Over fish of the sea and fowl of the air. *Milton.*  
His youth and age  
All of a piece *throughout*, and all divine. *Dryden.*  
*THROUGHPEECED*, *adj.* [*through* and *peer*.] Perfect; complete.  
He is very dextrous in puzzling others, if they be not  
*throughpeeced* speculators in those great theories. *Morre.*  
To *THROW*, *preter. threw*, *part. pass. thrown*, *v. a.* [Saxon.]  
1. To